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Series 14
No. 33

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
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Vital and Health Statistics

Nursing Home Characteristics: 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places

March 1989

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control

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Vital and Health Statistics

Nursing Home Characteristics: 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places

Series 14:
Data From the National Health Survey
No. 33

This report presents State and national statistics on nursing and related care homes from the 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places. Included are facility characteristics such as ownership and certification status, and number of beds and residents. Also included are occupancy rates, beds per aged population, and numbers of black and Hispanic residents.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
National Center for Health Statistics

Hyattsville, Maryland
March 1989
DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 89-1828

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Cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

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Symbols

- - -	Data not available
. . .	Category not applicable
-	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
Z	Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
*	Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision
#	Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements

Nursing Home Characteristics: 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places

by Al Sirrocco, Division of Health Care Statistics

Introduction and background

This report presents data by State on nursing and related care homes from the 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places. Its focus will be on facility characteristics such as ownership and certification status, and numbers of beds and residents. Also included are occupancy rates, beds per aged population, and numbers of black and Hispanic residents.

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), in cooperation with the National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment (NCHSR/HCTA) and the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), employed the staff of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to conduct the 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places (ILTCP). The purpose of the ILTCP was to provide a current sampling frame for two segments of the institutional component of the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey. The two segments were (1) nursing and related care homes, and (2) facilities for the mentally retarded. These two facility types will be defined in the "classification of facilities" section, which is presented below.

The ILTCP had never been conducted prior to the 1986 survey. However, a similar survey, the National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI), had been conducted many times between 1967 and 1982.[1] Each NMFI surveyed nursing homes, but mental retardation (MR) facilities had not been surveyed since the 1976 NMFI.[2] The types of questions asked in both the ILTCP and the NMFI were similar enough that a decision was made to publish the ILTCP data as a means of updating the NMFI nursing home data. At the same time, the ILTCP data on MR facilities would provide baseline information on these facilities.

In creating the mailing list for the ILTCP, the 1982 NMFI was used as the starting point for the nursing home file. A description of the survey procedures, including how the mailing file was created, is given in the technical notes.

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[1]National Center for Health Statistics, D. Roper. 1986. Nursing and related care homes as reported from the 1982 National Master Facility Inventory Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 14, No. 32. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 86–1827. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

[2]National Center for Health Statistics, J. F. Sutton and A. Sirrocco. 1980. Inpatient health facilities as reported from the 1976 NMFI Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 14, No. 23. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 80–1818. Office of Health Research, Statistics and Technology. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Classification of facilities

To be classified as a nursing or related care home, a home had to have three or more beds and must have provided either (a) nursing care, or (b) personal care and/or custodial care to its residents. To be included as an MR facility, a facility could have had any number of beds, but its primary focus had to have been to serve MR residents. Thus, a nursing home with a small MR wing would remain a nursing home.

Once a facility was classified as a nursing or related care home, it was subclassified as either a nursing home or residential facility. Homes certified as skilled nursing facilities (SNF's) or intermediate care facilities (ICF's) were classified as nursing homes. Uncertified facilities that were licensed as nursing homes or provided nursing care services were also classified as nursing homes. All remaining related care homes were classified as residential facilities.

Nursing home highlights

Counting hospital-based facilities, there were 26,380 nursing and related care homes with 1,767,497 beds, and 1,609,419 residents in 1986 (table A). Since few of the previous NMFI surveys were able to obtain complete counts of hospital-based facilities, these places were usually excluded from the data presented in NMFI reports. To make the 1986 ILTCP data more comparable to the NMFI data, the 734 hospital-based facilities data are presented separately in many of the tables in this report.

Table A. Number of nursing and related care homes, beds, and residents, by type of home: United States, 1986

Type of home	Homes	Beds	Residents
		Number	
All homes	26,380	1,767,497	1,609,419
Nursing homes	16,388	1,504,683	1,380,777
Hospital-based facilities	734	60,983	56,166
Residential facilities	9,258	201,831	172,476

There were 16,388 nursing homes and 9,258 residential facilities found in 1986 (table 1). If the 734 hospital-based facilities are included, the total nursing home count would increase to 17,122. Similarly, if the hospital-based beds (60,983) and residents (56,166) were added to the nursing home beds (1,504,683) and residents (1,380,777), the total for all nursing homes would be 1,565,666 beds and 1,436,943 residents (tables 2 and 3).

The occupancy rate for nursing homes was the same (91.8 percent), whether or not hospital-based facilities were included (table 4). The residential facilities had a lower occupancy rate (85.4 percent) than the nursing homes. Only three States (New Mexico, Texas, Montana) had higher occupancy rates for residential facilities than they had for nursing homes, and of these, Montana could be discounted because its rate was based on only 6 residential beds. The lowest nursing home occupancy rates were in Texas (83.0 percent) and New Mexico (83.6 percent), whereas the highest rate was in Mississippi (97.2 percent). Table 4 also shows the consistently high nursing home occupancy rates in the New England States, with Rhode Island, Maine, and Connecticut all having rates over 96 percent, and Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts all near 95 percent. The high- and low-occupancy areas can be seen more clearly in figure 1.

As indicated in table 5, which shows nursing home occupancy rates by bed-size groups, the smaller homes (under 25 beds) had lower occupancy rates than the larger homes. It should be noted, however, that of the 46 States that had large nursing homes (200 beds or more), 14 had occupancy rates below 90 percent for these homes, and 6 of these were below 85 percent. Indiana, which had the third lowest overall occupancy rate (84.9 percent), had the lowest occupancy rate for large nursing homes (79.7 percent).

Table 6 gives a clear indication of the bed-size differences between nursing homes (92 beds) and residential facilities (22 beds). This large bed-size difference exists in every State. New York had both the largest nursing homes (159 beds) and the largest residential facilities (62 beds).

Illinois had the highest average number of beds for all facilities (122 beds) despite the fact that New York had a much higher average than Illinois for each type of home (nursing homes—159 beds for New York to 127 beds for Illinois, hospital-based—129 to 96, residential—62 to 52). The explanation for this unusual situation is that New York had many more residential facilities than Illinois (419 to 48), and these facilities brought down its overall average.

An additional approach to displaying the bed-size difference between nursing homes and residential facilities is shown in tables 7 and 8, which give counts of these facilities by bed-size groups. Tables 9 and 10 give numbers and percent distribution of nursing homes by bed-size group, ownership, and geographic region.

Table 11 presents the number of beds per 1,000 population aged 65 years and over for each type of home. Figure 2 displays the nursing home portion of this table in rather dramatic fashion. It clearly shows that the aged in the Midwestern States had more nursing home beds available to them than the aged in other parts of the country had. The aged in New England and in the West South Central States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas) had the next highest rates. On the other hand, the States in the West and Southeast had the lowest rates.

Table 11 also indicates that some States offset lower nursing home bed rates with higher-than-average bed rates in their residential facilities (for example, California, New York, North Carolina, and Virginia). Other States used higher-than-average bed rates in their hospital-based facilities to offset lower-than-average bed rates in their nursing homes (for example, Delaware, Hawaii, and Montana). North Dakota's bed rate for nursing homes (67.1) was only the 13th highest among the States, but since it had the highest bed rate for hospital-based facilities (14.6) and a high bed rate for residential facilities (11.4), its 93.1 overall bed rate ranked second only to Nebraska's 95.3.

The appendix table displays the percent of each State's resident population that was aged 65 years and over.

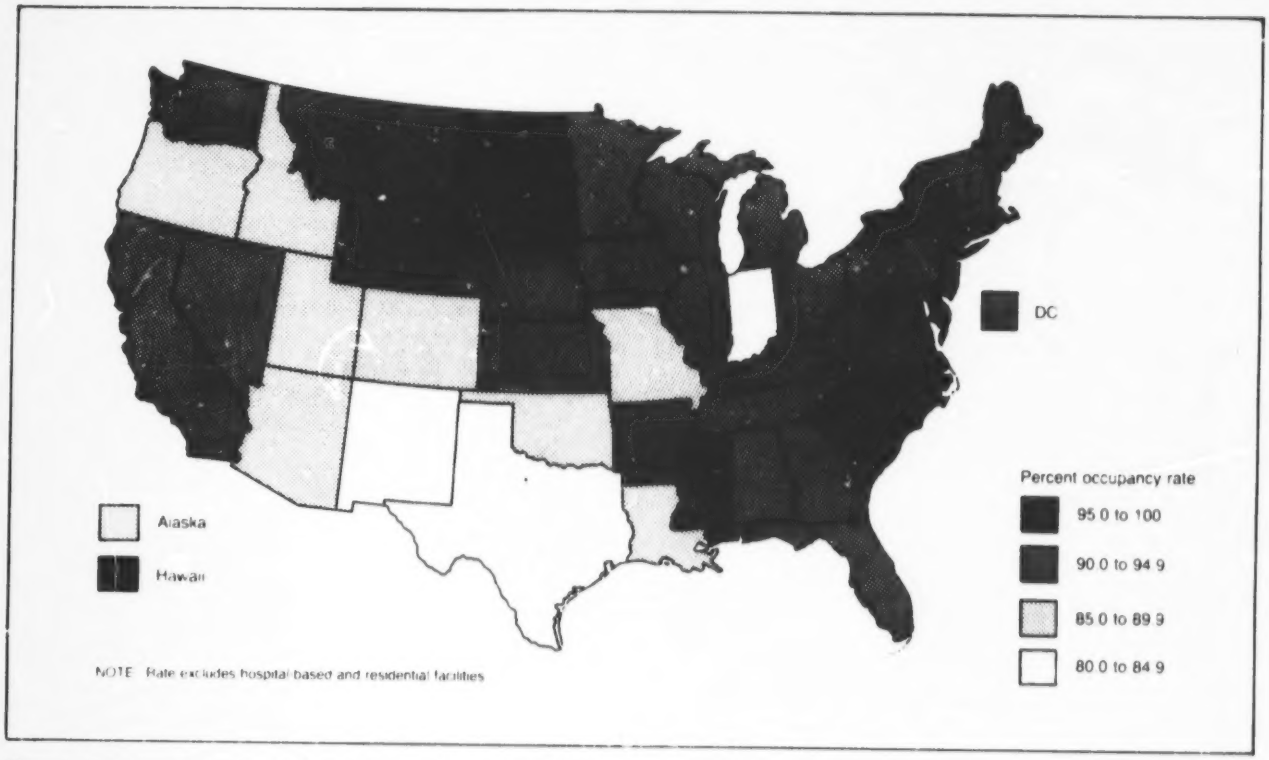

Figure 1. Occupancy rate of nursing homes by State: United States, 1986

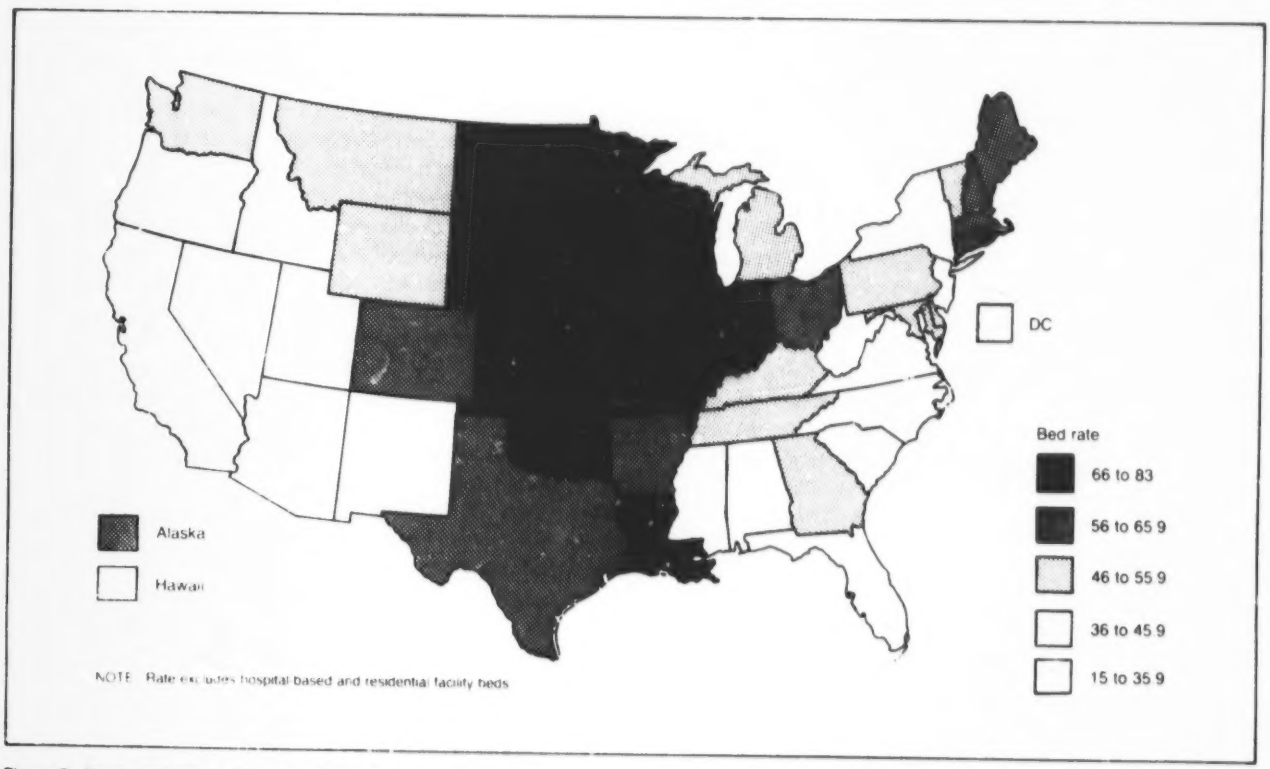

Figure 2. Number of nursing home beds per 1,000 population 65 years of age and over by State: United States, 1986

Whereas the number of beds per aged population gives a measure of access (as shown in table 4 and figure 2), table 12 gives a measure of utilization—the percent of all people 65 years of age and over who were residing in nursing homes in 1986 (4.3 percent). Though not shown, another 0.2 percent resided in hospital-based facilities, while 0.4 percent resided in residential facilities. The highest percents for nursing homes occurred in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa, with 7.4, 7.2, and 7.1 percent, respectively. The lowest such percent was in Hawaii, with 1.3 percent, followed by Arizona, Florida, and Nevada, all at 2.2 percent.

Not only did Hawaii, Arizona, Florida, and Nevada have the lowest percent of their aged residing in nursing homes, but these four States also had the lowest rates of nursing home beds per aged population (table 11). It is probably not just a coincidence that each of these four States is located in a warm climate and each attracts the retiree population. Many of these retirees are the healthy aged and therefore appear in the overall aged population but not in the nursing home population. According to census estimates (table 13), there was a 14-percent increase in the population aged 65 years and over from 1980 to 1986. In the four States mentioned, the increases were as follows: Nevada—52 percent, Hawaii—37 percent, Arizona—34 percent, and Florida—23 percent. As the table shows, the ranking of these States, based on their percent increases, had Nevada first, Hawaii third, Arizona fourth, and Florida eighth.

In terms of ownership, 75 percent of all nursing homes and 85 percent of all residential facilities were under for-profit ownership (tables 14 and 15). Tables 16 and 17 give the number of beds by ownership.

In table 18, the number of nursing homes in each State is presented by certification status. For this report, if a facility was certified as both SNF and ICF, then it was counted as an SNF. Tables 19 and 20 show the total number of beds and residents in these certified and uncertified nursing homes. Note the word "total." These are not SNF beds and SNF residents or ICF beds and ICF residents. An SNF often has ICF and residential beds in addition to its SNF beds, and an ICF often has residential beds in addition to its ICF beds. The beds and residents shown in tables 19 and 20 represent the total of all beds and residents in facilities classified as SNF, ICF, or uncertified.

Table 21, which shows occupancy rates by certification status, was created by dividing the total number of residents in each type of certified or uncertified home by the total number of beds in each type. It shows that SNF's had the highest occupancy rates (93 percent) and uncertified nursing homes had the lowest (86 percent). New Mexico and Louisiana showed less than 80 percent occupancy in their SNF's, but considerably higher rates in their ICF's (more than 10 percent higher).

Since a nursing home bed might be certified as Medicare SNF, Medicaid SNF, and also Medicaid ICF, double and triple counting could occur when trying to determine how many SNF and ICF beds there were. An effort was made to avoid duplicating the counts of certified beds in the 1986 ILTCP.

The procedure included a wide range of checks, with some producing counts of beds known to be duplicates and others producing counts of beds that were possible duplicates. An example of bed counts known to be duplicated would be found in a home reporting 50 total beds, 50 Medicare SNF beds, and 50 Medicaid SNF beds. To unduplicate this, the 50 Medicaid beds would have to be subtracted from the Medicaid total. An example of bed counts that are possible duplicates would be found in a home reporting 100 total beds, 43 Medicare SNF beds, and 43 Medicaid SNF beds. With exactly 43 beds reported for each type, these SNF beds appear to be duplicated. However, in the absence of specific information to this effect, they would be treated as nonduplicates.

Whenever duplication was found between Medicare and Medicaid SNF beds, the duplication was always removed from the Medicaid beds. Similarly, when duplication was found between SNF (either type) and ICF beds, the duplication was always removed from the ICF beds.

Table B shows the results of this procedure, giving the reported number of Medicare SNF beds, Medicaid SNF beds, ICF beds, and residential and uncertified beds, along with counts of the unduplicated Medicaid SNF and ICF beds.

Table B. Number and percent distribution of nursing and related care home beds, including total and unduplicated, by type of certification: United States, 1986

Type of certification	*Number*	*Percent distribution*
Total beds[1]	1,706,514	100.0
Total Medicare skilled nursing facility (SNF) beds reported	375,216	22.0
Total Medicaid SNF beds reported	684,855	
Unduplicated Medicaid SNF beds[2]	461,067	27.0
Total Medicaid intermediate care facility (ICF) beds reported	780,029	
Unduplicated ICF beds[3]	485,655	28.5
Total residential and uncertified beds[4]	384,576	22.5

[1]Excludes hospital-based facility beds.
[2]If same bed was reported as both Medicare SNF and Medicaid SNF, it was counted under Medicare SNF and subtracted from Medicaid SNF.
[3]If same bed was reported as both SNF and ICF, it was counted under the appropriate SNF category and subtracted from ICF beds.
[4]Includes all beds in residential facilities (201,831), all beds in uncertified nursing homes (111,811), and all uncertified beds in certified nursing homes (70,934).

Estimates of black and Hispanic residents were also obtained in the ILTCP. (The survey asked for an actual count of total residents, but only asked for an approximate count of black residents and Hispanic residents.) Table C compares the use (at the time of the survey) of nursing homes, hospital-based facilities, and residential facilities by black persons versus persons who are not black and by persons who are Hispanic versus those who are not Hispanic. The table shows virtually no differences between these groups of residents.

Table D compares these same groups of residents in their use of SNF's, ICF's and uncertified nursing homes. The differences were somewhat more noticeable, particularly in the percents occupying SNF's versus ICF's. There were 40.1 percent more persons who were not black in SNF's than there were persons who were not black in ICF's. This compares with 31.6 percent more black persons in SNF's than black

Table C. Number and percent distribution of black, other than black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic residents in nursing and related care homes by type of home: United States, 1986

Type of home	Black	Other than black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
		Number		
All homes	123,629	1,485,790	33,532	1,575,887
Nursing homes	105,173	1,275,604	28,101	1,352,676
Hospital-based facilities	5,008	51,158	1,021	55,145
Residential facilities	13,448	159,028	4,410	168,066
		Percent distribution		
All homes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nursing homes	85.1	85.9	83.8	85.8
Hospital-based facilities	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.5
Residential facilities	10.9	10.7	13.2	10.7

Table D. Number and percent distribution of black, other than black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic residents in nursing homes, by type of certification: United States, 1986

Type of certification	Black	Other than black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
		Number		
All nursing homes[1]	105,173	1,275,604	28,101	1,352,676
Skilled nursing facilities	66,584	847,818	19,756	894,646
Intermediate care facilities	33,368	336,606	6,858	363,116
Uncertified nursing homes	5,221	91,180	1,487	94,914
		Percent distribution		
All nursing homes[1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Skilled nursing facilities	63.3	66.5	70.3	66.1
Intermediate care facilities	31.7	26.4	24.4	26.8
Uncertified nursing homes	5.0	7.1	5.3	7.0

[1]Excludes hospital-based and residential facilities

persons in ICF's. On the other hand, there were 39.3 percent more non-Hispanic persons in SNF's than there were non-Hispanic persons in ICF's, and this compares with 45.9 percent more Hispanic persons in SNF's than Hispanic persons in ICF's.

What table C shows is that both black and Hispanic residents chose nursing homes over residential facilities at almost the same rate. Table D then shows that the type of nursing home chosen most frequently by both groups was the SNF. However, it appears that Hispanic persons as a group were more likely than black persons as a group to be in SNF's instead of ICF's. (There were three times more Hispanic persons in SNF's than in ICF's, whereas there were twice as many black persons in SNF's as in ICF's.)

Because of the overlapping that occurs between race and ethnicity (Hispanic persons can also be black), this difference between use of SNF's and ICF's becomes muddled, particularly because black Hispanics might have been reported only as black, only as Hispanic, or as both black and Hispanic.

Table D shows the numbers of black and Hispanic residents by type of home, and tables 22 and 23 give counts by State of black and Hispanic residents in nursing homes.

For tables 22 and 23, it would have been interesting to compute the following for each State: (1) the percent of the U.S. population 65 years of age and over who were black and the percent of the same group who were Hispanic; (2) the percent of nursing home residents 65 years of age and over who were black and the percent of the same group who were Hispanic; (3) the percents of the black population and of the Hispanic population 65 years of age and over who resided in nursing homes; and (4) the percents of the population 65 years of age and over who were not black and not Hispanic who resided in nursing homes.

Comparisons could then have been made between (1) and (2) and between (3) and (4). Unfortunately, 1986 population figures by State for black and Hispanic populations 65 years of age and over could not be found. In addition, the ILTCP did not count black and Hispanic residents who were 65 years of age and over. The questionnaire was designed to obtain a count of black residents and Hispanic residents, as well as a count of residents by age group. It was not designed to obtain a count of black or Hispanic persons by age group. (See questionnaire in appendix II.) Similarly, counts by age groups could not be obtained for persons who were not black or for persons who were not Hispanic.

However, because 1986 national estimates were available for black persons 65 years of age and over, and because national estimates of the black nursing home residents who were 65 years of age and over could be computed (using rates from the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey[1]), national estimates for the four categories mentioned above were computed for black persons. (Such national estimates were not available for Hispanic persons.)

The estimates showed that 8.2 percent of the U.S. population 65 years of age and over were black, compared with an estimated 6.6 percent of the nursing home residents 65 years of age and over who were black. The estimates also showed that 3.5 percent of the black population 65 years of age and over resided in nursing homes, compared with 4.3 percent of the population who were not black who were 65 years of age and over. (In each of these comparisons, hospital-based and residential facilities were excluded.)

Turning to age, table E shows the percent of nursing home residents who were 65 years of age and over, 22–64 years of age, and under 22 years of age, for each type of home. Just over 90 percent of all nursing home residents were 65 years of age and over, with just over 9 percent being 22 to 64 years of age. By contrast, of the residents in residential facilities, only 73 percent were 65 years of age and over, whereas 26 percent were 22 to 64 years of age. Table 25 gives the percent distribution of nursing home residents by age group, according to State. It shows that the States with the highest percents of the 65 years of age and over group were all in New England—New Hampshire (95.7), Vermont (95.1), and Rhode Island (94.4). Utah had the lowest percent of residents 65 and over (83.0) and, as might be expected, the highest percent of residents 22 to 64 years of age (16.8).

[1]National Center for Health Statistics, E. Hing. 1987. Use of nursing homes by the elderly: Preliminary data from the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey. *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*. No. 135. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS)87-1250. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.

Table E. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and related care homes by age of resident, according to type of home: United States, 1986

Type of home	Age of resident			
	All ages	Under 22 years	22 to 64 years	65 years and over
	Percent distribution			
All homes	100.0	0.3	11.2	88.5
Nursing homes	100.0	0.2	9.3	90.4
Hospital-based facilities	100.0	0.7	11.2	88.1
Residential facilities	100.0	0.6	26.3	73.1

Nursing home growth

The 1986 ILTCP was similar in several respects to the early National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI) surveys. The procedures were similar (conducted centrally), the facilities could be classified according to responses to certain questions, and facilities for the mentally retarded were included. While detailed State comparisons could be problematic, an overall look at some key nursing home measures might be useful. The fact that NMFI surveys were conducted in 1976 and 1967, with a 10-year and nearly a 20-year interval from 1986, made these two surveys very attractive for comparison purposes.

Table F presents a number of important measures for each of these years. The table shows major growth from 1967 to 1976 in terms of more nursing homes (a 13 percent increase), more nursing home beds and residents (a 72- and a 75-percent increase, respectively), more beds per aged population (an additional 16.8 beds per 1,000 aged population), and more of the aged population residing in nursing homes (from 3.3 percent to 4.8 percent).

By contrast, the growth was much more modest from 1976 to 1986, and for some measures there was actually negative growth (decreases). From 1976 to 1986, homes, beds, and residents showed increases of 4 percent, 19 percent, and 18 percent, respectively. Beds per aged population decreased by 3.7 per 1,000, and a smaller percent of the aged population resided in nursing homes (a decrease of from 4.8 percent to 4.5 percent).

Occupancy rates were fairly constant, ranging between 91.0 and 92.2 percent. The U.S. resident aged population increased by 4.1 million from 1967 to 1976 and by 6.2 million from 1976 to 1986, increases of 27 percent and 22 percent, respectively.

Table F. Numbers and percents of selected nursing home characteristics, by survey years; and changes between survey years: United States, 1967, 1976, and 1986

Characteristic	Year[1]			Change from—	
	1967	1976	1986	1967 to 1976	1976 to 1986
	Number			Percent	
Homes	14,489	16,426	17,122	+ 13.4	+ 4.2
Beds	765,148	1,317,909	1,568,375	+ 72.2	+ 19.0
Residents	695,997	1,215,116	1,436,943	+ 74.6	+ 18.3
				Number	
Beds per 1,000 population aged 65 years and over	40.7	57.5	53.8	+ 16.8	- 3.7
				Percent	
U.S. residents aged 65 years and over	18,796,000	22,936,000	29,173,000	+ 22.0	+ 27.2
	Percent				
U.S. residents aged 65 years and over in nursing homes	3.3	4.8	4.5	+ 45.5	- 6.2
Nursing home beds occupied	91.0	92.2	91.6	+ 1.2	- 0.6

[1]Data for all 3 years include hospital-based facilities.

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Table 1. Number of nursing and related care homes by type of home and State: United States, 1986

State	All homes	Nursing homes	Hospital-based facilities	Residential facilities
	Number of homes			
All States	26,380	16,388	734	9,258
Alabama	288	217	20	51
Alaska	17	10	7	-
Arizona	166	107	2	57
Arkansas	271	231	4	36
California	4,261	1,832	50	2,379
Colorado	313	197	15	101
Connecticut	350	243	3	104
Delaware	49	40	2	7
District of Columbia	36	26	-	10
Florida	1,245	637	9	599
Georgia	601	372	19	210
Hawaii	190	62	18	110
Idaho	122	66	12	44
Illinois	817	744	25	48
Indiana	472	454	6	12
Iowa	499	422	23	54
Kansas	399	351	26	22
Kentucky	623	331	17	275
Louisiana	286	276	7	3
Maine	367	160	11	196
Maryland	228	207	7	14
Massachusetts	774	641	8	125
Michigan	2,189	690	24	1,475
Minnesota	481	401	54	26
Mississippi	163	143	12	8
Missouri	828	575	9	244
Montana	93	63	29	1
Nebraska	270	209	25	36
Nevada	57	29	6	22
New Hampshire	175	92	8	75
New Jersey	600	334	12	254
New Mexico	128	63	7	58
New York	1,058	578	61	419
North Carolina	900	355	17	528
North Dakota	104	67	16	21
Ohio	1,011	943	10	58
Oklahoma	405	366	5	34
Oregon	268	199	7	62
Pennsylvania	1,397	731	33	633
Rhode Island	130	108	-	22
South Carolina	316	182	7	127
South Dakota	136	115	4	17
Tennessee	381	279	10	92
Texas	1,058	1,016	7	35
Utah	114	91	6	17
Vermont	153	61	5	87
Virginia	462	235	13	214
Washington	405	294	11	100
West Virginia	163	95	8	60
Wisconsin	522	422	32	68
Wyoming	39	26	5	8

Table 2. Number of beds in nursing and related care homes by type of home and State: United States, 1986

State	All homes	Nursing homes	Hospital-based facilities	Residential facilities
	Number of beds			
All States	1,767,497	1,504,683	60,983	201,831
Alabama	23,559	21,685	1,118	756
Alaska	1,203	1,082	121	-
Arizona	13,410	11,250	163	1,997
Arkansas	22,678	21,448	423	807
California	168,163	118,862	4,417	44,884
Colorado	20,432	17,323	954	2,155
Connecticut	29,709	26,729	664	2,316
Delaware	4,173	3,319	736	118
District of Columbia	3,128	2,980	-	148
Florida	70,487	53,550	853	16,084
Georgia	35,209	32,028	1,209	1,972
Hawaii	3,617	1,606	1,260	751
Idaho	6,235	4,694	465	1,076
Illinois	99,375	94,474	2,407	2,494
Indiana	48,480	47,081	894	505
Iowa	36,563	33,941	1,191	1,431
Kansas	26,544	25,487	909	148
Kentucky	28,294	22,886	542	4,866
Louisiana	33,811	32,615	1,020	176
Maine	11,860	9,047	634	2,179
Maryland	25,714	24,330	943	441
Massachusetts	54,621	50,675	872	3,074
Michigan	67,994	50,552	1,650	15,792
Minnesota	48,556	43,604	3,762	1,190
Mississippi	14,123	13,476	550	97
Missouri	54,429	48,262	584	5,583
Montana	6,114	4,698	1,210	6
Nebraska	20,681	17,288	2,124	1,269
Nevada	3,329	2,677	125	527
New Hampshire	8,567	6,901	635	1,031
New Jersey	44,967	35,204	2,955	6,808
New Mexico	6,093	4,902	522	669
New York	125,685	91,838	7,865	25,982
North Carolina	38,859	26,034	1,210	11,615
North Dakota	8,192	5,904	1,282	1,006
Ohio	85,719	82,326	1,187	2,206
Oklahoma	31,445	29,570	832	1,043
Oregon	18,390	16,068	293	2,029
Pennsylvania	101,175	84,232	3,689	13,254
Rhode Island	10,339	9,821	-	518
South Carolina	16,020	13,471	369	2,180
South Dakota	8,279	7,800	195	284
Tennessee	30,917	28,077	1,211	1,629
Texas	105,905	103,634	671	1,600
Utah	6,736	5,655	450	631
Vermont	4,508	3,058	276	1,174
Virginia	33,421	24,440	1,545	7,436
Washington	33,454	27,986	483	4,985
West Virginia	9,819	7,753	531	1,535
Wisconsin	53,965	49,995	2,790	1,180
Wyoming	2,551	2,165	192	194

Table 3. Number of residents in nursing and related care homes by type of home and State: United States, 1986

State	All homes	Nursing homes	Hospital-based facilities	Residential facilities
	Number of residents			
All States	1,609,419	1,380,777	56,166	172,476
Alabama	21,877	20,266	1,098	553
Alaska	1,028	923	105	-
Arizona	11,419	9,694	68	1,657
Arkansas	20,426	19,488	354	584
California	150,809	110,051	3,905	36,853
Colorado	18,208	15,473	848	1,887
Connecticut	28,362	25,701	627	2,034
Delaware	3,864	3,069	707	88
District of Columbia	2,860	2,748	-	112
Florida	62,884	48,939	793	13,152
Georgia	33,217	30,400	1,132	1,685
Hawaii	3,314	1,527	1,158	629
Idaho	5,442	4,120	425	897
Illinois	90,327	85,999	2,184	2,144
Indiana	41,160	39,964	843	353
Iowa	33,787	31,388	1,123	1,276
Kansas	24,174	23,244	814	116
Kentucky	26,407	21,543	479	4,385
Louisiana	29,877	28,873	875	129
Maine	11,267	8,706	601	1,960
Maryland	24,427	23,127	917	383
Massachusetts	51,555	47,961	780	2,814
Michigan	61,890	46,928	1,548	13,414
Minnesota	45,725	41,172	3,454	1,099
Mississippi	13,720	13,097	542	81
Missouri	48,147	43,117	511	4,519
Montana	5,634	4,505	1,123	6
Nebraska	19,158	16,107	1,965	1,086
Nevada	3,051	2,459	116	476
New Hampshire	8,008	6,545	555	908
New Jersey	41,547	32,827	2,735	5,985
New Mexico	5,174	4,098	492	584
New York	119,606	88,944	7,651	23,011
North Carolina	36,857	24,754	1,177	10,926
North Dakota	7,721	5,690	1,099	932
Ohio	77,719	74,936	1,035	1,748
Oklahoma	26,904	25,350	710	844
Oregon	16,286	14,352	247	1,687
Pennsylvania	92,590	78,011	3,391	11,188
Rhode Island	9,950	9,481	-	469
South Carolina	15,328	13,007	362	1,959
South Dakota	8,008	7,551	193	264
Tennessee	28,962	26,473	1,174	1,315
Texas	88,063	86,057	632	1,374
Utah	5,742	4,843	382	517
Vermont	4,164	2,890	265	1,009
Virginia	31,175	23,205	1,451	6,519
Washington	30,643	25,875	335	4,433
West Virginia	9,043	7,330	431	1,282
Wisconsin	49,606	46,050	2,578	978
Wyoming	2,307	1,959	176	172

Table 4. Occupancy rates in nursing and related care homes by type of home and State: United States, 1986

State	All homes	Nursing homes	Hospital-based facilities	Residential facilities
	Occupancy rate			
All States	91.1	91.8	92.1	85.4
Alabama	92.9	93.3	98.2	73.1
Alaska	85.4	85.3	86.8	-
Arizona	85.2	86.2	41.7	83.0
Arkansas	90.1	90.9	83.7	72.4
California	89.7	92.6	88.4	82.1
Colorado	89.1	89.3	88.9	87.6
Connecticut	95.5	96.2	94.4	87.8
Delaware	92.6	92.5	96.0	74.6
District of Columbia	91.4	92.2	-	75.7
Florida	89.2	91.4	93.0	81.8
Georgia	94.3	94.9	93.6	85.4
Hawaii	91.6	95.1	91.9	83.8
Idaho	87.3	87.8	91.4	83.4
Illinois	90.9	91.0	90.7	86.0
Indiana	84.9	84.9	94.3	69.9
Iowa	92.4	92.5	94.3	89.2
Kansas	91.1	91.2	89.5	78.4
Kentucky	93.3	94.1	88.4	90.1
Louisiana	88.4	88.5	85.8	73.3
Maine	95.0	96.2	94.8	89.9
Maryland	95.0	95.0	97.2	86.8
Massachusetts	94.4	94.6	89.4	91.5
Michigan	91.0	92.8	93.8	84.9
Minnesota	94.2	94.4	91.8	92.4
Mississippi	97.1	97.2	98.5	83.5
Missouri	88.4	89.3	87.5	80.9
Montana	92.1	92.0	92.8	100.0
Nebraska	92.6	93.2	92.5	85.6
Nevada	91.6	91.8	92.8	90.3
New Hampshire	93.5	94.8	87.4	88.1
New Jersey	92.4	93.2	92.6	87.9
New Mexico	84.9	83.6	94.2	87.3
New York	95.2	96.8	97.3	88.6
North Carolina	94.8	95.1	97.3	94.1
North Dakota	94.2	96.4	85.7	92.6
Ohio	90.7	91.0	87.2	79.2
Oklahoma	85.6	85.7	85.3	80.9
Oregon	88.6	89.3	84.3	83.1
Pennsylvania	91.5	92.6	91.9	84.4
Rhode Island	96.2	96.5	-	90.5
South Carolina	95.7	96.6	98.1	89.9
South Dakota	96.7	96.8	99.0	93.0
Tennessee	93.7	94.3	96.9	80.7
Texas	83.2	83.0	94.2	85.9
Utah	85.2	85.6	84.9	81.9
Vermont	92.4	94.5	96.0	85.9
Virginia	93.3	94.9	93.9	87.7
Washington	91.6	92.4	69.4	88.9
West Virginia	92.1	94.5	81.2	83.5
Wisconsin	91.9	92.1	92.4	82.9
Wyoming	90.4	90.5	91.7	88.6

Table 5. Occupancy rates in nursing homes by bed-size group and State: United States, 1986

State	Nursing homes with—				
	All bed sizes	3–24 beds	25–99 beds	100–199 beds	200 beds or more
	Occupancy rate				
All States	91.8	86.2	92.4	91.5	91.9
Alabama	93.3	84.9	94.5	94.5	84.4
Alaska	85.3	-	98.5	62.0	96.0
Arizona	86.2	85.4	89.3	84.0	88.5
Arkansas	90.9	82.1	94.5	89.1	85.7
California	92.6	84.6	94.2	92.8	87.9
Colorado	89.3	85.0	89.8	90.6	83.6
Connecticut	96.2	91.3	96.3	95.8	97.1
Delaware	92.5	100.0	91.2	93.0	-
District of Columbia	92.2	94.3	88.4	94.1	92.4
Florida	91.4	81.3	91.4	91.4	93.6
Georgia	94.9	81.8	96.8	95.2	91.4
Hawaii	95.1	87.8	95.7	95.7	98.8
Idaho	87.8	70.8	89.9	88.0	83.7
Illinois	91.0	72.7	91.7	90.4	91.2
Indiana	84.9	89.6	88.2	85.1	79.7
Iowa	92.5	86.6	93.3	91.4	91.4
Kansas	91.2	66.2	92.2	89.8	89.2
Kentucky	94.1	83.1	94.4	94.9	91.3
Louisiana	88.5	60.7	90.3	89.5	81.3
Maine	96.2	91.9	96.0	97.2	97.1
Maryland	95.0	95.2	94.1	95.4	95.0
Massachusetts	94.6	92.9	95.6	94.4	92.9
Michigan	92.8	83.8	93.6	93.8	91.7
Minnesota	94.4	89.7	95.0	94.6	93.3
Mississippi	97.2	100.0	96.7	97.4	97.2
Missouri	89.3	82.8	88.2	90.4	89.2
Montana	92.0	80.8	92.1	92.8	90.7
Nebraska	93.2	89.6	94.3	91.9	90.8
Nevada	91.8	77.6	92.8	91.2	98.6
New Hampshire	94.8	87.5	93.0	95.4	97.8
New Jersey	93.2	93.1	92.3	92.8	94.4
New Mexico	83.6	90.5	86.4	80.9	89.4
New York	96.8	93.0	97.2	96.8	96.9
North Carolina	95.1	89.1	96.7	95.4	90.4
North Dakota	96.4	100.0	95.5	97.0	98.1
Ohio	91.0	86.0	90.6	91.2	91.7
Oklahoma	85.7	86.4	86.5	84.9	85.4
Oregon	89.3	85.7	89.9	88.9	89.4
Pennsylvania	92.6	86.8	92.6	91.9	94.0
Rhode Island	96.5	93.0	96.7	96.8	96.2
South Carolina	96.6	93.4	96.7	97.2	95.2
South Dakota	96.8	100.0	97.0	96.3	-
Tennessee	94.3	80.0	95.7	94.1	93.1
Texas	83.0	83.3	85.3	81.7	83.1
Utah	85.6	84.1	86.0	85.2	-
Vermont	94.5	92.0	91.5	97.8	-
Virginia	94.9	87.5	93.5	95.3	95.9
Washington	92.4	86.5	93.5	92.6	90.0
West Virginia	94.5	87.2	96.4	94.0	95.9
Wisconsin	92.1	85.8	92.6	93.3	90.5
Wyoming	90.5	75.0	90.6	90.4	-

NOTE: Homes exclude hospital-based and residential facilities.

Table 6. Average number of beds in nursing and related care homes by type of home and State: United States, 1986

State	All homes	Nursing homes	Hospital-based facilities	Residential facilities
	Number of beds			
All States	67.0	91.8	83.1	21.8
Alabama	81.8	99.9	55.9	14.8
Alaska	70.8	108.2	17.3	-
Arizona	80.8	105.1	81.5	35.0
Arkansas	83.7	92.8	105.8	22.4
California	39.5	64.9	88.3	18.9
Colorado	65.3	87.9	63.6	21.3
Connecticut	84.9	110.0	221.3	22.3
Delaware	85.2	83.0	368.0	16.9
District of Columbia	86.9	114.6	-	14.8
Florida	56.6	84.1	94.8	26.8
Georgia	58.6	86.1	63.6	9.4
Hawaii	19.0	25.9	70.0	6.8
Idaho	51.1	71.1	38.8	24.5
Illinois	121.6	127.0	96.3	52.0
Indiana	102.7	103.7	149.0	42.1
Iowa	73.3	80.4	51.8	26.5
Kansas	66.5	72.6	35.0	6.7
Kentucky	45.4	69.1	31.9	17.7
Louisiana	118.2	118.2	145.7	58.7
Maine	32.3	56.5	57.6	11.1
Maryland	112.8	117.5	134.7	31.5
Massachusetts	70.6	79.1	109.0	24.6
Michigan	31.1	73.3	68.8	10.7
Minnesota	100.9	108.7	69.7	45.8
Mississippi	86.6	94.2	45.8	12.1
Missouri	65.7	83.9	64.9	22.9
Montana	65.7	77.7	41.7	6.0
Nebraska	76.6	82.7	85.0	35.2
Nevada	58.4	92.3	20.8	24.0
New Hampshire	49.0	75.0	79.4	13.7
New Jersey	74.9	105.4	246.2	26.8
New Mexico	47.6	77.8	74.6	11.5
New York	118.8	158.9	128.9	62.0
North Carolina	43.2	73.3	71.2	22.0
North Dakota	78.8	88.1	80.1	47.9
Ohio	84.8	87.3	118.7	38.0
Oklahoma	77.6	80.8	166.4	30.7
Oregon	68.6	80.7	41.9	32.7
Pennsylvania	72.4	115.2	111.8	20.9
Rhode Island	79.5	90.9	-	23.5
South Carolina	50.7	74.0	52.7	17.2
South Dakota	60.9	67.8	48.8	16.7
Tennessee	81.1	100.6	121.1	17.7
Texas	100.1	102.0	95.9	45.7
Utah	59.1	62.1	75.0	37.1
Vermont	29.5	50.1	55.2	13.5
Virginia	72.3	104.0	118.8	34.7
Washington	82.6	95.2	43.9	49.8
West Virginia	60.2	81.6	66.4	25.6
Wisconsin	103.4	118.5	87.2	17.4
Wyoming	65.4	83.3	38.4	24.2

Table 7. Number of nursing homes by bed-size group and State: United States, 1986

State	All bed sizes	3–9 beds	10–24 beds	25–49 beds	50–74 beds	75–99 beds	100–199 beds	200–299 beds	300 beds or more
	Number of nursing homes								
All States	16,388	1,340	1,069	2,061	3,037	2,336	5,468	805	272
Alabama	217	7	11	19	37	35	98	9	1
Alaska	10	-	-	2	3	-	3	2	-
Arizona	107	-	6	14	15	15	49	7	1
Arkansas	231	4	4	20	59	46	91	8	1
California	1,832	481	143	223	263	378	287	46	11
Colorado	197	19	11	20	43	20	74	10	-
Connecticut	243	4	15	29	38	33	103	14	7
Delaware	40	1	4	6	3	9	17	-	-
District of Columbia	26	8	1	3	2	2	4	3	3
Florida	637	88	84	53	97	38	247	25	5
Georgia	372	54	23	18	65	50	148	15	1
Hawaii	62	43	2	6	4	2	4	1	-
Idaho	66	9	7	9	11	12	16	2	-
Illinois	744	-	5	56	140	151	269	90	33
Indiana	454	-	13	100	78	63	162	30	8
Iowa	422	-	7	60	174	73	99	8	1
Kansas	351	7	3	52	154	55	77	3	-
Kentucky	331	116	3	15	44	42	102	7	2
Louisiana	276	1	1	10	27	53	164	20	-
Maine	160	24	12	35	46	23	18	2	-
Maryland	207	-	14	26	26	26	89	19	7
Massachusetts	641	1	79	168	84	87	204	16	2
Michigan	690	201	75	46	67	62	194	36	9
Minnesota	401	1	14	30	103	73	146	22	12
Mississippi	143	-	3	16	44	14	63	1	2
Missouri	575	17	69	99	120	55	191	17	7
Montana	63	-	6	15	16	8	15	3	-
Nebraska	209	2	8	19	93	38	44	4	1
Nevada	29	2	3	3	1	5	14	1	-
New Hampshire	92	12	13	8	18	10	26	2	3
New Jersey	334	18	38	55	28	24	133	24	14
New Mexico	63	5	5	5	14	10	23	1	-
New York	578	5	29	44	28	87	213	113	59
North Carolina	355	79	26	36	48	28	129	7	2
North Dakota	67	1	1	8	23	13	19	2	-
Ohio	943	2	87	179	177	83	357	51	7
Oklahoma	366	1	1	52	135	59	112	6	-
Oregon	199	3	13	41	36	38	66	2	-
Pennsylvania	731	45	61	85	97	59	303	48	33
Rhode Island	108	-	12	20	22	10	36	6	2
South Carolina	182	20	34	30	11	35	46	2	4
South Dakota	115	5	2	22	46	25	15	-	-
Tennessee	279	15	14	39	38	48	112	10	3
Texas	1,016	2	6	95	239	175	454	37	8
Utah	91	6	9	23	20	15	18	-	-
Vermont	61	8	16	15	9	2	11	-	-
Virginia	235	12	32	22	33	11	105	16	4
Washington	294	3	15	44	59	59	94	20	-
West Virginia	95	1	12	14	20	5	42	1	-
Wisconsin	422	6	17	47	77	66	152	38	19
Wyoming	26	1	-	5	4	6	10	-	-

NOTE: Number of homes excludes hospital-based and residential facilities.

Table 8. Number of residential facilities by bed-size group and State: United States, 1986

State	All bed sizes	3–9 beds	10–24 beds	25–49 beds	50–74 beds	75–99 beds	100–199 beds	200–299 beds	300 beds or more
	Number of residential facilities								
All States	9,258	4,578	2,626	1,074	433	191	287	54	15
Alabama	51	22	25	2	1	-	1	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	57	1	23	22	6	3	2	-	-
Arkansas	36	11	11	11	3	-	-	-	-
California	2,379	1,548	470	142	72	47	80	19	1
Colorado	101	46	39	6	1	3	6	-	-
Connecticut	104	11	61	27	4	1	-	-	-
Delaware	7	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
District of Columbia	10	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Florida	599	203	212	104	36	13	27	1	3
Georgia	210	144	63	1	1	-	-	1	-
Hawaii	110	100	4	4	2	-	-	-	-
Idaho	44	25	9	2	3	3	2	-	-
Illinois	48	2	10	20	11	-	4	-	1
Indiana	12	1	3	6	-	-	2	-	-
Iowa	54	12	17	17	7	1	-	-	-
Kansas	22	18	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	275	196	14	27	18	13	7	-	-
Louisiana	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Maine	196	148	28	16	2	-	1	1	-
Maryland	14	-	7	5	-	2	-	-	-
Massachusetts	125	11	63	41	8	2	-	-	-
Michigan	1,475	1,045	364	30	12	4	16	3	1
Minnesota	26	1	12	6	2	1	3	1	-
Mississippi	8	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	244	51	130	37	16	6	4	-	-
Montana	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	36	8	13	9	1	1	4	-	-
Nevada	22	12	4	2	2	-	2	-	-
New Hampshire	75	33	34	7	-	-	1	-	-
New Jersey	254	67	109	49	13	5	10	1	-
New Mexico	58	30	25	2	1	-	-	-	-
New York	419	27	159	96	39	20	50	20	8
North Carolina	528	300	76	63	53	24	11	1	-
North Dakota	21	-	5	10	2	3	1	-	-
Ohio	58	11	15	8	17	5	2	-	-
Oklahoma	34	4	12	13	4	-	1	-	-
Oregon	62	4	27	16	11	3	1	-	-
Pennsylvania	633	231	239	120	24	7	11	1	-
Rhode Island	22	4	13	2	2	-	1	-	-
South Carolina	127	50	48	23	3	2	1	-	-
South Dakota	17	6	5	5	1	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	92	37	38	10	4	3	-	-	-
Texas	35	9	7	8	3	3	5	-	-
Utah	17	7	2	2	3	-	3	-	-
Vermont	87	34	43	9	1	-	-	-	-
Virginia	214	28	89	51	27	8	8	2	1
Washington	100	9	39	21	10	3	15	3	-
West Virginia	60	23	16	13	5	-	3	-	-
Wisconsin	68	29	29	6	1	2	1	-	-
Wyoming	8	3	3	1	-	-	1	-	-

Table 9. Number of nursing homes by bed-size group, type of ownership, and geographic region: United States, 1986

Bed size and type of ownership	All geographic regions	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
BED SIZE	Number of nursing homes				
All bed sizes	16,388	2,948	5,393	5,008	3,039
3–9 beds	274	34	82	79	79
10–24 beds	666	145	260	159	102
25–49 beds	1,893	508	721	460	204
50–74 beds	2,566	397	1,077	904	188
75–99 beds	1,473	242	542	542	147
100–199 beds	2,579	331	912	1,191	145
200–299 beds	253	50	103	89	11
300–499 beds	60	21	20	19	-
500 beds or more	10	6	1	3	-
TYPE OF OWNERSHIP					
Proprietary					
All bed sizes	12,336	2,083	3,710	4,092	2,451
3–9 beds	203	25	57	57	64
10–24 beds	507	111	197	123	76
25–49 beds	1,428	394	527	353	154
50–74 beds	1,940	306	722	759	153
75–99 beds	1,121	162	381	468	110
100–199 beds	2,030	210	668	1,041	111
200–299 beds	166	30	65	62	9
300–499 beds	24	5	10	9	-
500 beds or more	1	1	-	-	-
Nonprofit					
All bed sizes	3,263	716	1,352	717	478
3–9 beds	54	7	22	15	10
10–24 beds	123	29	47	28	19
25–49 beds	391	102	168	85	36
50–74 beds	522	82	291	122	27
75–99 beds	292	71	129	60	32
100–199 beds	416	81	191	115	29
200–299 beds	58	11	27	19	1
300–499 beds	13	3	5	5	-
500 beds or more	2	1	-	1	-
Government					
All bed sizes	789	149	331	199	110
3–9 beds	17	2	3	7	5
10–24 beds	36	5	16	8	7
25–49 beds	74	12	26	22	14
50–74 beds	104	9	64	23	8
75–99 beds	60	9	32	14	5
100–199 beds	133	40	53	35	5
200–299 beds	29	9	11	8	1
300–499 beds	23	13	5	5	-
500 beds or more	7	4	1	2	-

NOTE: Number of nursing homes excludes hospital-based and residential facilities.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nursing homes by bed-size group, according to type of ownership, and geographic region: United States, 1986

Bed size and type of ownership	All geographic regions	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
	Percent distribution of nursing homes				
BED SIZE					
All bed sizes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3–9 beds	8.2	4.0	4.5	8.2	18.8
10–24 beds	6.5	9.3	5.6	5.5	7.2
25–49 beds	12.6	15.6	13.3	9.5	13.5
50–74 beds	18.5	12.6	23.2	18.5	16.1
75–99 beds	14.3	11.4	14.0	13.5	18.7
100–199 beds	33.4	35.5	32.0	40.4	22.1
200–299 beds	4.9	7.6	5.6	3.7	3.1
300–499 beds	1.4	3.0	1.6	0.8	0.4
500 beds or more	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	-
TYPE OF OWNERSHIP					
Proprietary					
All bed sizes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3–9 beds	8.9	4.5	5.5	7.9	19.5
10–24 beds	7.1	10.8	6.7	5.5	7.3
25–49 beds	12.3	17.3	14.0	8.4	12.1
50–74 beds	18.0	12.6	22.2	18.3	15.5
75–99 beds	14.5	11.2	13.0	13.8	20.5
100–199 beds	34.1	35.5	32.1	42.3	22.4
200–299 beds	4.3	6.2	5.2	3.5	2.5
300–499 beds	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.3
500 beds or more	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-
Nonprofit					
All bed sizes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3–9 beds	4.3	2.5	1.7	6.0	11.7
10–24 beds	4.8	6.3	2.9	5.7	6.7
25–49 beds	14.1	12.8	12.7	14.5	19.0
50–74 beds	21.2	14.1	25.8	20.5	19.7
75–99 beds	14.5	12.3	17.0	12.1	13.0
100–199 beds	32.0	36.0	32.0	33.8	23.6
200–299 beds	6.4	10.2	5.8	4.2	5.6
300–499 beds	2.3	4.0	2.1	2.1	0.6
500 beds or more	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	-
Government					
All bed sizes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3–9 beds	12.9	3.4	4.2	22.1	35.5
10–24 beds	4.6	4.0	3.6	4.0	9.1
25–49 beds	10.4	4.0	8.2	13.6	20.0
50–74 beds	16.6	4.7	23.6	15.1	14.5
75–99 beds	9.9	9.4	13.3	8.0	3.6
100–199 beds	27.5	33.6	31.1	26.1	10.9
200–299 beds	8.9	15.4	8.8	6.0	5.5
300–499 beds	6.1	15.4	5.1	3.5	0.9
500 beds or more	3.2	10.1	2.1	1.5	-

NOTE: Percent distribution excludes hospital-based and residential facilities.

Table 11. Number of beds per 1,000 population 65 years of age and over in nursing and related care homes by type of home and State: United States, 1986

State	All homes	Nursing homes	Hospital-based facilities	Residential facilities
	Number of beds per 1,000 population			
All States	60 6	51 6	2 1	6 9
Alabama	47 5	43 7	2 2	1 5
Alaska	66 8	60 1	6 7	-
Arizona	32 8	27 5	0 4	4 9
Arkansas	65 9	62 3	1 2	2 3
California	59 0	41 7	1 6	15 8
Colorado	69 5	58 9	3 2	7 3
Connecticut	70 2	63 2	1 6	5 5
Delaware	58 0	46 1	10 2	1 6
District of Columbia	40 6	38 7	-	1 9
Florida	34 0	25 8	0 4	7 8
Georgia	57 9	52 7	2 0	3 2
Hawaii	35 1	15 6	12 2	7 3
Idaho	55 7	41 9	4 2	9 6
Illinois	71 7	68 2	1 7	1 8
Indiana	73 8	71 7	1 4	0 8
Iowa	88 3	82 0	2 9	3 4
Kansas	80 4	77 2	2 8	0 4
Kentucky	63 0	51 0	1 2	10 8
Louisiana	74 5	71 8	2 2	0 4
Maine	76 0	58 0	4 1	14 0
Maryland	54 4	51 4	2 0	0 9
Massachusetts	68 8	63 8	1 1	3 9
Michigan	65 4	48 6	1 6	15 2
Minnesota	92 3	82 9	7 2	2 3
Mississippi	45 0	42 9	1 8	0 3
Missouri	78 4	69 5	0 8	8 0
Montana	61 8	49 5	12 2	0 1
Nebraska	95 3	79 7	9 8	5 8
Nevada	33 6	27 0	1 3	5 3
New Hampshire	72 0	58 0	5 3	8 7
New Jersey	45 8	35 9	3 0	6 9
New Mexico	42 3	34 0	3 6	4 6
New York	55 0	40 2	3 4	11 4
North Carolina	53 2	35 6	1 6	15 9
North Dakota	93 1	67 1	14 6	11 4
Ohio	64 9	62 4	0 9	1 7
Oklahoma	76 5	71 9	2 0	2 5
Oregon	50 8	44 4	0 8	5 6
Pennsylvania	58 3	48 5	2 1	7 6
Rhode Island	72 8	69 2	-	3 6
South Carolina	45 1	37 9	1 0	6 1
South Dakota	83 6	78 8	2 0	2 9
Tennessee	52 4	47 6	2 0	2 8
Texas	66 9	65 5	0 4	1 0
Utah	50 6	42 5	3 4	4 7
Vermont	70 4	47 8	4 3	18 3
Virginia	55 2	40 3	2 5	12 3
Washington	64 3	53 8	0 9	9 6
West Virginia	37 6	29 7	2 0	5 9
Wisconsin	86 5	80 1	4 5	1 9
Wyoming	59 3	50 3	4 5	4 5

Table 12. Percent of U.S. resident population 65 years of age and over residing in nursing homes: United States, 1986

State	Percent	State	Percent
All States	4 3	Missouri	5 6
Alabama	3 6	Montana	4 1
Alaska	4 4	Nebraska	6 9
Arizona	2 2	Nevada	2 2
Arkansas	4 9	New Hampshire	5 3
California	3 4	New Jersey	3 1
Colorado	4 7	New Mexico	2 6
Connecticut	5 5	New York	3 7
Delaware	4 0	North Carolina	3 0
District of Columbia	3 1	North Dakota	6 0
Florida	2 2	Ohio	5 1
Georgia	4 3	Oklahoma	5 5
Hawaii	1 3	Oregon	3 7
Idaho	3 2	Pennsylvania	4 2
Illinois	5 3	Rhode Island	6 3
Indiana	5 4	South Carolina	3 3
Iowa	7 1	South Dakota	7 2
Kansas	6 5	Tennessee	4 1
Kentucky	4 3	Texas	5 0
Louisiana	5 5	Utah	3 0
Maine	5 1	Vermont	4 2
Maryland	4 5	Virginia	3 4
Massachusetts	5 6	Washington	4 5
Michigan	4 0	West Virginia	2 5
Minnesota	7 4	Wisconsin	5 6
Mississippi	3 7	Wyoming	4 2

NOTE: Figures are based on July 1986 population estimates from *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
Nursing homes exclude hospital-based and residential facilities.

Table 13. Percent increase from 1980 to 1986 in U.S. population 65 years of age and over (with ranking of 10 highest States): United States, 1986

State	Percent increase	State	Percent increase
All States	14	Missouri	7
Alabama	13	Montana	16
Alaska (ranked 2nd)	50	Nebraska	6
Arizona (ranked 4th)	34	Nevada (ranked 1st)	52
Arkansas	10	New Hampshire	16
California	18	New Jersey	13
Colorado	19	New Mexico (ranked 5th)	25
Connecticut	15	New York	6
Delaware (ranked 9th)	22	North Carolina (ranked 10th)	21
District of Columbia	3	North Dakota	10
Florida (ranked 8th)	23	Ohio	13
Georgia	17	Oklahoma	9
Hawaii (ranked 3rd)	37	Oregon	19
Idaho	19	Pennsylvania	13
Illinois	10	Rhode Island	12
Indiana	12	South Carolina (ranked 6th)	24
Iowa	7	South Dakota	8
Kansas	8	Tennessee	14
Kentucky	10	Texas	16
Louisiana	14	Utah (ranked 7th)	23
Maine	11	Vermont	10
Maryland	19	Virginia	20
Massachusetts	9	Washington	20
Michigan	14	West Virginia	10
Minnesota	10	Wisconsin	11
Mississippi	9	Wyoming	16

NOTE: Data are based on 1980 and 1986 Census Bureau population estimates.

Table 14. Number of nursing homes by ownership and State: United States, 1986

State	All	Ownership			State	All	Ownership		
		Proprietary	Nonprofit	Government			Proprietary	Nonprofit	Government
	Number of nursing homes					Number of nursing homes			
All States	16,388	12,336	3,263	789	Missouri	575	431	123	21
Alabama	217	191	20	6	Montana	63	33	14	16
Alaska	10	-	4	6	Nebraska	209	102	77	30
Arizona	107	72	32	3	Nevada	29	29	-	-
Arkansas	231	192	24	15	New Hampshire	92	57	22	13
California	1,832	1,558	225	49	New Jersey	334	236	79	19
Colorado	197	146	45	6	New Mexico	63	39	22	2
Connecticut	243	200	39	4	New York	578	335	199	44
Delaware	40	28	11	1	North Carolina	355	292	50	13
District of Columbia	26	13	9	4	North Dakota	67	17	49	1
Florida	637	504	119	14	Ohio	943	750	159	34
Georgia	372	311	38	23	Oklahoma	366	322	35	9
Hawaii	62	43	17	2	Oregon	199	158	38	3
Idaho	66	50	8	8	Pennsylvania	731	431	251	49
Illinois	744	516	194	34	Rhode Island	108	90	17	1
Indiana	454	374	73	7	South Carolina	182	137	28	17
Iowa	422	293	118	11	South Dakota	115	50	62	3
Kansas	351	228	98	25	Tennessee	279	206	44	29
Kentucky	331	262	52	17	Texas	1,016	879	125	12
Louisiana	276	239	32	5	Utah	91	83	3	5
Maine	160	141	16	3	Vermont	61	47	12	2
Maryland	207	146	53	8	Virginia	235	173	52	10
Massachusetts	641	546	81	14	Washington	294	230	60	4
Michigan	690	530	104	56	West Virginia	95	79	13	3
Minnesota	401	194	163	44	Wisconsin	422	225	132	65
Mississippi	143	118	12	13	Wyoming	26	10	10	6

NOTE: Number of homes excludes hospital-based and residential facilities.

Table 15. Number of residential facilities by ownership and State: United States, 1986

State	All	Ownership		
		Proprietary	Nonprofit	Government
	Number of residential facilities			
All States	9,258	7,887	1,115	256
Alabama	51	46	4	1
Alaska	-	-	-	-
Arizona	57	50	6	1
Arkansas	36	32	4	-
California	2,379	2,198	145	36
Colorado	101	78	20	3
Connecticut	104	77	26	1
Delaware	7	5	2	-
District of Columbia	10	6	3	1
Florida	599	528	61	10
Georgia	210	151	38	21
Hawaii	110	99	8	3
Idaho	44	39	3	2
Illinois	48	27	19	2
Indiana	12	3	3	6
Iowa	54	37	6	11
Kansas	22	20	1	1
Kentucky	275	227	26	22
Louisiana	3	1	2	-
Maine	196	164	24	8
Maryland	14	9	5	-
Massachusetts	125	75	49	1
Michigan	1,475	1,290	129	56
Minnesota	26	20	5	1
Mississippi	8	4	3	1
Missouri	244	221	23	-
Montana	1	1	-	-
Nebraska	36	27	8	1
Nevada	22	20	2	-
New Hampshire	75	54	16	5
New Jersey	254	203	46	5
New Mexico	58	47	10	1
New York	419	299	114	6
North Carolina	528	497	24	7
North Dakota	21	4	16	1
Ohio	58	21	16	21
Oklahoma	34	30	4	-
Oregon	62	55	7	-
Pennsylvania	633	532	96	5
Rhode Island	22	19	2	1
South Carolina	127	116	11	-
South Dakota	17	13	4	-
Tennessee	92	59	28	5
Texas	35	28	7	-
Utah	17	15	1	1
Vermont	87	74	12	1
Virginia	214	177	32	5
Washington	100	87	13	-
West Virginia	60	45	14	1
Wisconsin	68	51	16	1
Wyoming	8	6	1	1

Table 16. Number of beds in nursing homes by ownership and State: United States, 1986

State	All	Ownership		
		Proprietary	Nonprofit	Government
	Number of beds			
All States	1,504,683	1,076,243	328,728	99,712
Alabama	21,685	18,668	1,830	1,187
Alaska	1,082	-	433	649
Arizona	11,250	7,640	3,067	543
Arkansas	21,448	18,356	1,660	1,432
California	118,862	101,358	16,672	832
Colorado	17,323	13,083	3,705	535
Connecticut	26,729	21,784	4,104	841
Delaware	3,319	2,192	1,005	122
District of Columbia	2,980	1,235	768	977
Florida	53,550	41,992	10,466	1,092
Georgia	32,028	27,801	2,753	1,474
Hawaii	1,606	1,200	296	110
Idaho	4,694	3,537	646	511
Illinois	94,474	65,430	23,484	5,560
Indiana	47,081	36,657	8,039	2,385
Iowa	33,941	22,019	10,417	1,505
Kansas	25,487	16,892	7,259	1,336
Kentucky	22,886	16,949	5,681	256
Louisiana	32,615	28,928	3,026	661
Maine	9,047	7,585	1,219	243
Maryland	24,330	16,678	6,415	1,237
Massachusetts	50,675	40,767	8,662	1,246
Michigan	50,552	35,543	9,758	5,251
Minnesota	43,604	20,556	18,191	4,857
Mississippi	13,476	11,203	945	1,328
Missouri	48,262	33,435	12,763	2,064
Montana	4,898	2,797	946	1,155
Nebraska	17,288	8,331	6,256	2,701
Nevada	2,677	2,677	-	-
New Hampshire	6,901	3,831	1,132	1,938
New Jersey	35,204	24,263	7,802	3,139
New Mexico	4,902	2,892	1,783	227
New York	91,838	48,530	33,509	9,799
North Carolina	26,034	20,936	4,832	266
North Dakota	5,904	1,576	4,268	60
Ohio	82,326	61,361	17,059	3,906
Oklahoma	29,570	25,982	2,542	1,046
Oregon	16,068	12,630	3,156	282
Pennsylvania	84,232	39,428	29,492	15,312
Rhode Island	9,821	7,842	1,666	313
South Carolina	13,471	9,770	1,953	1,748
South Dakota	7,800	3,305	4,326	169
Tennessee	28,077	20,372	3,725	3,980
Texas	103,634	91,038	11,957	639
Utah	5,655	4,998	371	286
Vermont	3,058	2,579	375	104
Virginia	24,440	17,640	5,480	1,320
Washington	27,986	21,348	6,446	192
West Virginia	7,753	6,132	1,266	355
Wisconsin	49,995	23,590	14,264	12,141
Wyoming	2,165	907	858	400

NOTE: Number of beds excludes those in hospital-based and residential facilities.

Table 17. Number of beds in residential facilities by ownership and State: United States, 1986

State	All	Ownership		
		Proprietary	Nonprofit	Government
	Number of beds			
All States	201,831	156,461	38,521	6,849
Alabama	756	546	203	7
Alaska	-	-	-	-
Arizona	1,997	1,682	249	66
Arkansas	807	709	98	-
California	44,884	40,133	4,235	516
Colorado	2,155	1,236	876	43
Connecticut	2,316	1,661	605	50
Delaware	118	28	90	-
District of Columbia	148	34	111	3
Florida	16,084	12,385	3,458	241
Georgia	1,972	1,270	582	120
Hawaii	751	543	185	23
Idaho	1,076	851	152	73
Illinois	2,494	1,005	1,380	109
Indiana	505	65	81	359
Iowa	1,431	781	145	505
Kansas	148	124	21	3
Kentucky	4,866	3,911	886	69
Louisiana	176	16	160	-
Maine	2,179	1,535	597	47
Maryland	441	274	167	-
Massachusetts	3,074	1,953	1,109	12
Michigan	15,792	12,032	3,100	660
Minnesota	1,190	681	309	200
Mississippi	97	36	49	12
Missouri	5,583	4,768	815	-
Montana	6	6	-	-
Nebraska	1,269	783	402	84
Nevada	527	401	126	-
New Hampshire	1,031	591	314	126
New Jersey	6,808	5,282	1,481	45
New Mexico	669	503	159	7
New York	25,982	18,882	5,775	1,325
North Carolina	11,615	10,597	974	44
North Dakota	1,006	88	759	159
Ohio	2,206	629	325	1,252
Oklahoma	1,043	910	133	-
Oregon	2,029	1,733	296	-
Pennsylvania	13,254	10,272	2,852	130
Rhode Island	518	442	71	5
South Carolina	2,180	1,985	195	-
South Dakota	284	149	135	-
Tennessee	1,629	709	820	100
Texas	1,600	1,206	394	-
Utah	631	588	38	5
Vermont	1,174	856	308	10
Virginia	7,436	5,858	1,461	117
Washington	4,985	4,241	744	-
West Virginia	1,535	818	519	198
Wisconsin	1,180	619	551	10
Wyoming	194	54	26	114

Table 18. Number of nursing homes by certification and State: United States, 1986

State	Certification of nursing homes[1]		
	Skilled nursing facilities[2]	Intermediate care facilities[2]	Uncertified nursing facilities
	Number of nursing homes		
All States	8,045	5,375	2,968
Alabama	173	21	23
Alaska	4	-	6
Arizona	55	-	52
Arkansas	134	85	12
California	1,115	82	635
Colorado	139	33	25
Connecticut	187	34	22
Delaware	25	7	8
District of Columbia	8	7	11
Florida	394	47	196
Georgia	235	53	84
Hawaii	9	9	44
Idaho	50	3	13
Illinois	454	222	68
Indiana	168	254	32
Iowa	26	350	46
Kansas	54	270	27
Kentucky	75	118	138
Louisiana	25	236	15
Maine	12	125	23
Maryland	108	77	22
Massachusetts	330	235	76
Michigan	288	187	215
Minnesota	298	88	15
Mississippi	116	18	9
Missouri	213	148	214
Montana	51	8	4
Nebraska	35	151	23
Nevada	22	4	3
New Hampshire	19	52	21
New Jersey	214	34	86
New Mexico	12	41	10
New York	476	40	62
North Carolina	162	77	116
North Dakota	43	19	5
Ohio	416	450	77
Oklahoma	12	333	21
Oregon	64	109	26
Pennsylvania	534	71	126
Rhode Island	67	35	6
South Carolina	94	35	53
South Dakota	62	41	12
Tennessee	82	158	39
Texas	221	735	60
Utah	43	32	16
Vermont	20	21	20
Virginia	79	94	62
Washington	228	27	39
West Virginia	34	47	14
Wisconsin	340	48	34
Wyoming	20	4	2

[1]Excludes hospital-based and residential facilities.
[2]Nursing homes certified as both skilled and intermediate were included with the skilled nursing facilities.

Table 19. Number of beds in nursing homes by certification and State: United States, 1986

State	Certification of nursing homes[1]		
	Skilled nursing facilities[2]	Intermediate care facilities[2]	Uncertified nursing facilities
	Number of beds		
All States	983,267	409,605	111,811
Alabama	19,549	1,260	876
Alaska	433	-	649
Arizona	6,868	-	4,382
Arkansas	14,975	5,753	720
California	105,622	3,137	10,103
Colorado	15,352	1,122	779
Connecticut	23,712	2,169	848
Delaware	2,617	410	292
District of Columbia	1,881	923	176
Florida	45,644	1,157	6,749
Georgia	26,024	3,022	2,982
Hawaii	762	497	347
Idaho	4,360	94	240
Illinois	66,093	22,764	5,617
Indiana	24,300	19,653	3,128
Iowa	2,724	27,901	3,316
Kansas	5,939	17,923	1,625
Kentucky	9,923	10,828	2,135
Louisiana	3,303	27,743	1,569
Maine	1,472	7,330	245
Maryland	15,860	6,629	1,841
Massachusetts	35,829	11,761	3,085
Michigan	36,853	10,013	3,686
Minnesota	36,996	5,906	702
Mississippi	11,869	1,050	557
Missouri	25,643	11,192	11,427
Montana	4,280	461	157
Nebraska	3,796	11,494	1,998
Nevada	2,418	232	27
New Hampshire	2,032	4,377	492
New Jersey	29,065	1,775	4,364
New Mexico	1,434	3,314	154
New York	83,167	4,643	4,028
North Carolina	18,532	4,381	3,121
North Dakota	4,308	1,355	241
Ohio	50,031	27,633	4,662
Oklahoma	1,286	26,368	1,916
Oregon	7,006	7,819	1,243
Pennsylvania	75,602	4,956	3,874
Rhode Island	7,938	1,576	307
South Carolina	10,378	1,696	1,397
South Dakota	5,105	2,299	396
Tennessee	11,266	15,460	1,351
Texas	28,892	69,413	5,329
Utah	3,800	1,586	269
Vermont	1,900	812	346
Virginia	12,276	9,789	2,375
Washington	23,649	1,159	3,178
West Virginia	3,549	3,678	526
Wisconsin	45,173	2,837	1,985
Wyoming	1,781	185	199

[1]Excludes hospital-based and residential facilities.
[2]Nursing homes certified as both skilled and intermediate were included with the skilled nursing facilities.

Table 20. Number of residents in nursing homes by certification and State: United States, 1986

State	Certification of nursing homes[1]		
	Skilled nursing facilities[2]	Intermediate care facilities[2]	Uncertified nursing facilities
	Number of residents		
All States	914,402	369,974	96,401
Alabama	18,291	1,157	778
Alaska	405	-	518
Arizona	5,832	-	3,862
Arkansas	13,609	5,321	558
California	98,727	2,833	8,491
Colorado	13,719	1,107	647
Connecticut	22,847	2,077	777
Delaware	2,408	379	282
District of Columbia	1,747	851	150
Florida	42,169	1,021	5,749
Georgia	25,010	2,789	2,601
Hawaii	722	485	320
Idaho	3,852	61	207
Illinois	60,441	20,735	4,823
Indiana	20,777	16,868	2,319
Iowa	2,378	26,004	3,006
Kansas	5,351	16,436	1,457
Kentucky	9,358	10,330	1,855
Louisiana	2,621	24,908	1,344
Maine	1,412	7,067	227
Maryland	15,246	6,315	1,566
Massachusetts	34,044	11,197	2,720
Michigan	34,584	9,071	3,273
Minnesota	34,948	5,628	596
Mississippi	11,555	1,000	542
Missouri	23,041	10,254	9,822
Montana	3,951	411	143
Nebraska	3,525	10,811	1,771
Nevada	2,235	207	17
New Hampshire	1,934	4,208	403
New Jersey	27,152	1,665	4,010
New Mexico	1,084	2,898	116
New York	80,928	4,396	3,620
North Carolina	17,771	4,232	2,751
North Dakota	4,180	1,285	225
Ohio	46,065	25,022	3,849
Oklahoma	1,036	22,715	1,599
Oregon	6,325	6,924	1,103
Pennsylvania	70,266	4,649	3,096
Rhode Island	7,677	1,526	278
South Carolina	10,118	1,627	1,262
South Dakota	4,926	2,240	385
Tennessee	10,317	14,963	1,193
Texas	24,215	57,574	4,268
Utah	3,226	1,381	236
Vermont	1,815	773	302
Virginia	11,834	9,336	2,035
Washington	21,641	1,049	2,985
West Virginia	3,402	3,445	483
Wisconsin	41,831	2,582	1,637
Wyoming	1,654	161	144

[1]Excludes hospital-based and residential facilities.
[2]Nursing homes certified as both skilled and intermediate were included with the skilled nursing facilities.

Table 21. Occupancy rates in nursing homes by certification and State: United States, 1986

State	Certification of nursing homes[1]		
	Skilled nursing facilities	Intermediate care facilities	Uncertified nursing facilities
	Occupancy rate		
All States	93.0	90.3	86.2
Alabama	93.6	91.8	88.8
Alaska	93.5	-	79.8
Arizona	84.9	-	88.1
Arkansas	90.9	92.5	77.5
California	93.5	90.3	84.0
Colorado	89.4	92.9	83.0
Connecticut	96.4	95.8	91.6
Delaware	92.0	92.4	96.6
District of Columbia	92.9	92.2	85.2
Florida	92.4	88.2	85.2
Georgia	96.1	92.3	87.2
Hawaii	94.8	97.6	92.2
Idaho	88.3	64.9	86.2
Illinois	91.4	91.1	85.9
Indiana	85.5	85.8	74.1
Iowa	87.3	93.2	90.6
Kansas	90.1	91.7	89.7
Kentucky	94.3	95.4	86.9
Louisiana	79.4	89.8	85.6
Maine	95.9	96.4	92.6
Maryland	96.1	95.3	85.1
Massachusetts	95.0	95.2	88.2
Michigan	93.8	90.6	88.8
Minnesota	94.5	95.3	84.9
Mississippi	97.4	95.2	97.3
Missouri	89.8	91.6	86.0
Montana	92.3	89.2	91.1
Nebraska	92.9	94.0	88.6
Nevada	92.4	89.2	63.0
New Hampshire	95.2	96.1	81.9
New Jersey	93.4	93.8	91.9
New Mexico	75.6	87.4	75.3
New York	97.3	94.7	89.9
North Carolina	95.9	96.6	88.1
North Dakota	97.0	94.8	93.4
Ohio	92.1	90.6	82.6
Oklahoma	80.6	86.1	83.4
Oregon	90.3	88.6	88.7
Pennsylvania	92.9	93.8	84.3
Rhode Island	96.7	96.8	90.6
South Carolina	97.5	95.9	90.3
South Dakota	96.5	97.4	97.2
Tennessee	91.6	96.8	88.3
Texas	83.8	82.9	80.1
Utah	84.9	87.1	87.7
Vermont	95.5	95.2	87.3
Virginia	96.4	95.4	85.7
Washington	92.4	90.5	93.9
West Virginia	95.8	93.7	91.8
Wisconsin	92.6	91.0	82.5
Wyoming	92.9	87.0	72.4

[1]Excludes hospital-based and residential facilities.

Table 22. Number of black residents in nursing homes by State: United States, 1986

State	Black residents in nursing homes[1]
All States	105,173
Alabama	3,551
Alaska	23
Arizona	216
Arkansas	2,700
California	6,259
Colorado	367
Connecticut	942
Delaware	335
District of Columbia	1,757
Florida	4,391
Georgia	6,426
Hawaii	[2]
Idaho	12
Illinois	7,877
Indiana	2,569
Iowa	177
Kansas	754
Kentucky	1,554
Louisiana	6,696
Maine	11
Maryland	3,463
Massachusetts	724
Michigan	4,186
Minnesota	333
Mississippi	2,817
Missouri	2,873
Montana	8
Nebraska	177
Nevada	72
New Hampshire	8
New Jersey	2,222
New Mexico	53
New York	6,395
North Carolina	4,526
North Dakota	[2]
Ohio	5,631
Oklahoma	1,477
Oregon	136
Pennsylvania	4,082
Rhode Island	184
South Carolina	2,885
South Dakota	7
Tennessee	3,036
Texas	7,857
Utah	22
Vermont	3
Virginia	4,068
Washington	357
West Virginia	302
Wisconsin	640
Wyoming	11

[1]Excludes hospital-based and residential facilities.
[2] Fewer than 3 reported.

Table 23. Number of Hispanic residents in nursing homes by State: United States, 1986

State	Hispanic residents in nursing homes[1]	State	Hispanic residents in nursing homes[1]
All States	28,101	Missouri	232
Alabama	142	Montana	22
Alaska	15	Nebraska	55
Arizona	732	Nevada	58
Arkansas	25	New Hampshire	[2]
California	7,790	New Jersey	490
Colorado	1,241	New Mexico	1,202
Connecticut	250	New York	2,728
Delaware	13	North Carolina	82
District of Columbia	26	North Dakota	53
Florida	2,002	Ohio	228
Georgia	227	Oklahoma	334
Hawaii	38	Oregon	104
Idaho	44	Pennsylvania	280
Illinois	781	Rhode Island	47
Indiana	158	South Carolina	9
Iowa	108	South Dakota	13
Kansas	163	Tennessee	37
Kentucky	42	Texas	6,462
Louisiana	300	Utah	162
Maine	[2]	Vermont	[2]
Maryland	76	Virginia	110
Massachusetts	220	Washington	261
Michigan	431	West Virginia	13
Minnesota	94	Wisconsin	132
Mississippi	16	Wyoming	49

[1]Excludes hospital based and residential facilities
[2] = Fewer than 3 reported

Table 24. Percent of all nursing home residents who were black or Hispanic, by State: United States, 1986

State	Residents in nursing homes[1] who were—		State	Residents in nursing homes[1] who were—	
	Black	Hispanic		Black	Hispanic
	Percent			Percent	
All States	7.6	2.0	Missouri	6.7	0.5
Alabama	17.6	0.7	Montana	0.2	0.5
Alaska	2.4	1.6	Nebraska	1.1	0.3
Arizona	2.2	7.6	Nevada	2.9	2.4
Arkansas	13.9	0.1	New Hampshire	0.1	*
California	5.7	7.1	New Jersey	6.8	1.5
Colorado	2.4	8.0	New Mexico	1.2	29.3
Connecticut	3.7	1.0	New York	7.2	3.1
Delaware	10.9	0.4	North Carolina	18.3	0.3
District of Columbia	63.9	0.9	North Dakota	*	0.9
Florida	9.0	4.1	Ohio	7.5	0.3
Georgia	21.1	0.7	Oklahoma	5.8	1.3
Hawaii	*	2.5	Oregon	0.9	0.7
Idaho	0.3	1.1	Pennsylvania	5.2	0.4
Illinois	9.2	0.9	Rhode Island	1.9	0.5
Indiana	6.4	0.4	South Carolina	22.2	0.1
Iowa	0.6	0.3	South Dakota	0.1	0.2
Kansas	3.2	0.7	Tennessee	11.5	0.1
Kentucky	7.2	0.2	Texas	9.1	7.5
Louisiana	23.2	1.0	Utah	0.5	3.3
Maine	0.1	*	Vermont	0.1	*
Maryland	15.0	0.3	Virginia	17.5	0.5
Massachusetts	1.5	0.5	Washington	1.4	1.0
Michigan	8.9	0.9	West Virginia	4.1	0.2
Minnesota	0.8	0.2	Wisconsin	1.4	0.3
Mississippi	21.5	0.1	Wyoming	0.6	2.6

[1]Excludes hospital-based and residential facilities

Table 25. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by age group, according to State: United States, 1986

State	Age group			
	All ages	Under 22 years	22–64 years	65 years and over
	Percent distribution of residents			
All States	100.0	0.2	9.3	90.4
Alabama	100.0	1.4	9.5	89.0
Alaska	100.0	1.5	13.0	85.5
Arizona	100.0	0.2	8.9	90.8
Arkansas	100.0	0.1	13.0	86.9
California	100.0	0.3	11.2	88.6
Colorado	100.0	0.1	10.1	89.8
Connecticut	100.0	0.1	9.8	90.2
Delaware	100.0	0.1	5.8	94.2
District of Columbia	100.0	1.4	10.4	88.2
Florida	100.0	0.1	6.8	93.1
Georgia	100.0	0.3	12.5	87.2
Hawaii	100.0	0.8	12.2	87.0
Idaho	100.0	0.4	11.1	88.4
Illinois	100.0	0.2	14.5	85.3
Indiana	100.0	0.3	11.1	88.5
Iowa	100.0	0.2	6.1	93.7
Kansas	100.0	0.0	7.6	92.3
Kentucky	100.0	0.3	10.4	89.3
Louisiana	100.0	0.1	13.7	86.2
Maine	100.0	0.3	7.7	92.0
Maryland	100.0	0.2	7.2	92.6
Massachusetts	100.0	0.2	7.3	92.5
Michigan	100.0	0.3	10.9	88.9
Minnesota	100.0	0.1	6.4	93.5
Mississippi	100.0	0.8	11.2	88.0
Missouri	100.0	0.1	8.7	91.2
Montana	100.0	0.3	7.3	92.3
Nebraska	100.0	0.1	7.2	92.7
Nevada	100.0	1.2	11.2	87.6
New Hampshire	100.0	-	4.3	95.7
New Jersey	100.0	0.3	6.4	93.3
New Mexico	100.0	0.4	9.0	90.6
New York	100.0	0.1	6.1	93.9
North Carolina	100.0	0.2	10.1	89.7
North Dakota	100.0	0.1	7.1	92.8
Ohio	100.0	0.4	9.6	90.0
Oklahoma	100.0	0.1	11.4	88.5
Oregon	100.0	0.2	7.3	92.6
Pennsylvania	100.0	0.4	8.0	91.5
Rhode Island	100.0	0.0	5.5	94.4
South Carolina	100.0	0.1	10.0	90.0
South Dakota	100.0	0.1	6.0	93.9
Tennessee	100.0	0.1	9.0	90.9
Texas	100.0	0.3	8.0	91.7
Utah	100.0	0.2	16.8	83.0
Vermont	100.0	-	4.9	95.1
Virginia	100.0	0.2	10.1	89.7
Washington	100.0	0.1	9.3	90.7
West Virginia	100.0	-	10.4	89.6
Wisconsin	100.0	0.2	11.1	88.7
Wyoming	100.0	0.1	6.1	93.8

NOTE: Nursing homes exclude hospital based and residential facilities

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Appendix I
Technical notes

Creation of ILTCP file

The 1982 National Master Facility Inventory was used as the starting point in the creation of the nursing and related care home portion of the 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places. There were approximately 26,000 homes in this file. For facilities for the mentally retarded, the starting point was a 1982 study by the University of Minnesota's Center for Residential and Community Services (CRCS).[4] There were about 15,000 mental retardation facilities in this file.

To update both files, letters were sent to over 200 State and national agencies in July 1985 asking them to send any and all listings and directories that they maintained for nursing and related care homes and facilities for the mentally retarded. In September, followup letters were sent to those agencies that had not responded. These followup letters would very often name the specific types of facilities (such as adult foster care homes, family care homes, and congregate living facilities) that had not been received and that the agency was known to license or regulate. Additional contacts were made to nonresponding agencies from October through December.

The Minnesota CRCS file included places that were obtained through contacts with local area MR sources. Because of extremely tight time constraints, NCHS was unable to contact all of these local area sources. The only ones contacted were those sources located in States where the number of MR facilities reported by NCHS's sources was significantly lower than the number reported by CRCS.

As the listings and directories of facilities were received, they were manually matched against the 26,000 nursing and related care homes and the 15,000 MR facilities. Any facility that could not be found on these two master files was considered "new" and was assigned a unique identification number. This number, along with the new facility's name and address, was added to the appropriate nursing home or MR file.

While working with the CRCS file, almost 1,500 places were found with no names or addresses; they were merely given numbers (for example, Home #78). The reason for this, apparently, was that certain States wanted to keep the locations of these types of places confidential. To do this, the data were collected by the State and given to CRCS with all identifiers removed. Without addresses, these places had to be removed from the MR file. (It is likely that many of these 1,500 places were picked up in the new listings obtained from the NCHS State sources, and therefore added back onto the file as new MR facilities.)

Cleanup of file

After adding new facilities, a matching process was begun for removing duplicates from within and between the two files. The nursing home file was sorted in three different ways: 1) by State, first 10 positions of city, and first 10 positions of address; 2) by State, first 10 positions of city, and first 10 positions of name; and 3) by State, ZIP Code, and first 10 positions of address. (By choosing only the first 10 positions of the name, address, and city fields, more matches were created and more duplicates could be caught and removed.) The same procedures were repeated with the MR file. The nursing home and MR files were then merged and the above procedures repeated once again. If there were any doubts as to whether two places were duplicates, both were kept in the file. Whatever duplicates still remained in the file would, in theory, be reported by the respondents (per instructions on the questionnaire), and removed later.

Mailout

The first questionnaire mailout was begun by the U.S. Bureau of the Census on February 14, 1986, and this was followed by a reminder letter a week later. On March 14, a second questionnaire was sent to all nonresponding facilities, and on April 4, a third questionnaire was sent to the remaining nonrespondents.

By the end of the third mailout, nearly 3,300 postmaster returns (PMR's) had accumulated. These were reviewed to determine which ones would or would not be eligible for the telephone and personal interview followup. As a result of this review, approximately 1,400 cases were declared eligible for followup and about 1,900 were declared ineligible. The 1,900 rejects fell into three main categories: (1) small residential and family care homes, (2) unknown types of facilities from New Jersey, and (3) places with incomplete names and addresses.

The first group of facilities, with names like "Jane Smith's Guest Home" and "Douglas Family Home," had more than likely gone out of business. More than 600 of these were located in California and Michigan. These two States combined had more than 8,500 of these small, residential care facilities on the 1982 NMFI file, and virtually all of them were retained on the ILTCP file. (Only the duplicates would have been

[4]Hill, B. K., and K. C. Lakin. 1984. Classification of Residential Facilities for Mentally Retarded People. Brief No. 24. Minneapolis: Center for Residential and Community Services, University of Minnesota.

removed.) Experience has shown that these types of places are constantly going in and out of business. The fact that the Post Office could not locate them, even with complete addresses, led to the decision to treat them as out of business and not subject to field followup.

The second group consisted of facilities that were originally obtained from New Jersey's Bureau of Rooming and Boarding House Standards. Their listing included everything from board-and-care facilities (which were in scope) to rooming houses and dormitories (which were out of scope). Although each facility covered by this bureau had a classification code, a sizable number had been classified as unknown because they had not yet been visited and classified. To avoid losing the board-and-care places that might be present in this unknown group, a decision was made to include all the unknowns and remove the out-of-scope facilities during the survey. Approximately 350 of these unknown facilities were found among the PMR's and eliminated from the field followup.

The third group consisted of places that simply had inadequate and undeliverable names and addresses (for example, "Resident, Fairfax Street, Putnam, CT 06260" and "Group Home, Marietta, GA 30060").

The field followup was completed in July, and the final overall response rate was 96 percent.

Scope of the survey

The survey contains two broad categories of facilities: (1) nursing and related care homes, and (2) facilities for the mentally retarded.

The first category includes skilled nursing facilities (SNF's), intermediate care facilities (ICF's), licensed but uncertified nursing homes, and residential care facilities (for instance, homes for the aged, personal care homes, and board-and-care homes).

NCHS classified any nursing home with SNF beds as an SNF, and any nursing home with ICF beds but no SNF beds as an ICF. Hospital-based nursing homes could be SNF, ICF, or uncertified.

The appendix table shows the percent of the U.S. resident population that was 65 years of age and over for each State. These estimates were obtained using 1986 population figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The second category, facilities for the mentally retarded, includes intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICF–MR) and all other facilities for the mentally retarded. An ICF–MR is a facility that has met certification requirements set forth in Medicaid regulations.

Editing

All nonresponding facilities were removed from the edited file. Also removed were facilities that provided day care only, outpatient care only, or else served an out-of-scope population (for example, only served blind or deaf patients, alcoholics, drug abusers, or unwed mothers).

Edits were conducted to correct inconsistencies between data items. For missing items, every attempt was made to impute data from existing information, but when this was not possible, 1982 data were substituted when available.

Percent of U.S. resident population 65 years of age and over by State: United States, 1986

State	Population 65 years of age and over[1]	State	Population 65 years of age and over[1]
	Percent		Percent
All States	12.1	Missouri	13.6
Alabama	12.2	Montana	12.0
Alaska	3.3	Nebraska	13.5
Arizona	12.3	Nevada	10.2
Arkansas	14.5	New Hampshire	11.5
California	10.5	New Jersey	12.8
Colorado	6.9	New Mexico	9.7
Connecticut	13.2	New York	12.8
Delaware	11.3	North Carolina	11.5
District of Columbia	12.3	North Dakota	12.9
Florida	17.7	Ohio	12.2
Georgia	9.9	Oklahoma	12.4
Hawaii	9.6	Oregon	13.4
Idaho	11.1	Pennsylvania	14.6
Illinois	11.9	Rhode Island	14.5
Indiana	11.9	South Carolina	10.5
Iowa	14.5	South Dakota	13.9
Kansas	13.4	Tennessee	12.2
Kentucky	12.0	Texas	9.4
Louisiana	10.0	Utah	7.9
Maine	13.2	Vermont	11.8
Maryland	10.5	Virginia	10.4
Massachusetts	13.6	Washington	11.6
Michigan	11.3	West Virginia	13.6
Minnesota	12.4	Wisconsin	13.0
Mississippi	11.9	Wyoming	8.5

[1]Based on 1986 Census Bureau population figures.

Appendix II
Questionnaire used in the survey

PGM 2

OMB No. 0937-0153: Approval Expires July 31, 1988

FORM **ILTCP-1**
(12-3-85)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

1986 INVENTORY OF LONG-TERM CARE PLACES

PLEASE RETURN IN 5 DAYS TO:

Bureau of the Census
1201 East Tenth Street
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47132

Dear Administrator,

As part of our responsibility to provide information on the Nation's health resources, the National Center for Health Statistics and the National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment collect information about facilities providing health care including hospitals, nursing and related care homes, and facilities that provide some kind of personal care, board and care, or domiciliary care. We are interested in all homes, even those with only one bed, as long as care is provided to nonrelatives. This information is collected under the authority of Sections 304 and 306 (42 U.S.C. 242b and 242k) of the Public Health Service Act and, as in past years, we have asked the Bureau of the Census to conduct the survey for us.

The purpose of this survey is to obtain current information from each facility on its ownership, number of beds, certification status, and other related facility characteristics. The questionnaire is short and will take only a few minutes of your time. The information that you provide for sections A and B of the questionnaire will be made available by the Centers upon request. However, the data from section C will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for statistical purposes, and will not be released to anyone under any circumstances other than as statistical summaries. These summaries will only be presented in a manner which will ensure that no individual facility can be identified.

Your participation in this survey is voluntary and there are no penalties for your refusal to participate. However, the information you can provide is needed by the health industry and your cooperation would be greatly appreciated. Please mail the completed form to the Bureau of the Census within 5 days in the enclosed envelope which requires no postage.

Sincerely yours,

Manning Feinleib, M.D., Dr. P.H.
Director
National Center for Health Statistics

John E. Marshall, Ph. D.
Director
National Center for Health Services
Research and Health Care Technology Assessment

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS FORM

1. Include in this report information only for the facility named on the mailing label or for its SUCCESSOR if the name or owner has changed.

2. Due to name and address changes, duplicate listings, or other reasons, you may receive more than one questionnaire under different names or addresses. If you receive more than one form for the same facility, complete one only and return all others with the notation "Completed and returned under . . . (give name of facility on completed form and the IDENTIFICATION NUMBER found in the upper left corner of the mailing label)."

3. Is this facility part of a larger group of facilities? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   If the answer to the above is YES and information for this facility is available **only** at your home office, please forward this questionnaire to your home office with the instruction to fill it out for your specific facility.

4. If you are the home office and receive a forwarded questionnaire from one or more of your facilities, please fill out each questionnaire you receive. (We need separate information for each facility.)

5. If you are a home office, please provide us with the name and address of all facilities for which you are the home office.

6. If you are the home office and receive a questionnaire addressed specifically to you, do not fill it out, unless the home office also provides some kind of health care service. If you do provide some kind of health care service, complete this questionnaire for the home office facility. If you do not provide any health care services, please return the questionnaire with the notation "HOME OFFICE ONLY."

PGM 3

Please answer all questions unless otherwise instructed. Definitions and special instructions are given with the questions when needed. If your answer to a question is "None," mark (X) the "None" box where provided or put a zero in the appropriate space. DO NOT LEAVE THE SPACE BLANK.

Section A IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITY

Note: **Detailed identification information is needed to prevent duplicate listings and to assure that your facility is properly represented in this survey.**

1. Is the NAME of your home or facility correct as shown on the mailing label? — 008

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — **What is the correct name?** →

_____

2. Is the ADDRESS on the mailing label correct? — 009

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — **What is the correct mailing address?** →

Number or box, street or route

City or town | County

State | ZIP Code

3. What is the telephone number of your home or facility? — 010

Area code | Number

Section B FACILITY INFORMATION

PGM 4

4. Which of these best describes the type of ownership of your home or facility? — 011
Mark (X) only one box.

1 ☐ For profit (an individual, partnership, or a corporation)
2 ☐ Nonprofit (for example, a religious group or nonprofit corporation)
3 ☐ Federal government
4 ☐ State or local government

5a. What age group does your facility PRIMARILY serve? — 012
Mark (X) only one box.

1 ☐ Adults → **What ages?** _____
2 ☐ Children → **What ages?** _____
3 ☐ Both

b. Which of these groups of persons does your home or facility serve PRIMARILY or EXCLUSIVELY? — 013
Mark (X) only one box.

1 ☐ Mentally ill only
2 ☐ Mentally retarded or developmentally disabled only
3 ☐ Mentally retarded or mentally ill
4 ☐ Other neurologically or physically handicapped
5 ☐ Blind or deaf
6 ☐ Unwed mothers
7 ☐ Alcoholics or drug abusers
8 ☐ Orphans or other dependent children
9 ☐ Terminally ill
10 ☐ Some other special group — *Specify* →

_____

_____

0 ☐ Does not serve one special group primarily or exclusively

Remarks

FORM ILTCP 1 (12 1 85)

Section B — FACILITY INFORMATION — Continued

6. Which of these categories describes your home or facility or a unit of your facility?

Mark (X) all that apply.

014

01 ☐ A Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF), certified under either Medicare or Medicaid
02 ☐ An Intermediate Care Facility (ICF), certified under Medicaid
03 ☐ An Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded (ICF-MR) certified under Medicaid
04 ☐ A licensed but not certified nursing home
05 ☐ A long-term care wing/unit of a licensed hospital
06 ☐ A nursing care unit of a retirement center
07 ☐ A sheltered or custodial care home, including home for the aged, adult foster care home, board and care home
08 ☐ Some other kind of nursing or personal care home
09 ☐ A foster home for the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled
10 ☐ A group residence for the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled
11 ☐ A semi-independent living program for the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled
12 ☐ A State institution for the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled
13 ☐ Some other kind of place for the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled
14 ☐ Day care facility or outpatient facility only
15 ☐ None of the above — **Describe your kind of place** →

_____

7a. How many beds does your home or facility CURRENTLY have set up and staffed for use? Do not include beds for day care only patients. If a hospital or retirement center, include only beds for your long-term care unit.

015

_____ Beds set up and staffed for use

b. How many beds are certified as Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) beds by —

(1) Medicare?

016

_____ SNF Medicare beds
0 ☐ None

(2) Medicaid?

017

_____ SNF Medicaid beds
0 ☐ None

c. How many beds are certified as Intermediate Care Facility (ICF) beds by Medicaid? Exclude beds that are certified as mentally retarded ICF-MR.

018

_____ ICF Medicaid beds
0 ☐ None

d. How many beds are certified as Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded (ICF-MR) beds by Medicaid?

019

_____ ICF-MR Medicaid beds
0 ☐ None

NOTE: If this is a licensed hospital with a long-term care wing or unit, please respond for the long-term care unit only. If this is a nursing care unit of a retirement center, please respond only for the nursing care unit.

8a. Between January 1, 1985 and December 31, 1985, APPROXIMATELY how many admissions did your home or facility have?

020

_____ Admissions in 1985

b. Were you in operation for all of 1985?

021

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — **How many months were you in operation in 1985?** →

_____ Months

c. How many residents or patients stayed in this facility LAST NIGHT?

022

_____ Residents last night

Remarks

PGM 8

Section C CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

NOTICE: Information contained in this section which would permit identification of any individual or establishment is being collected with a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence by the Bureau of the Census, NCHSR, and NCHS, will be used only for purposes stated in this study, and will not be disclosed or released to anyone, other than authorized staff of NCHSR and NCHS without the consent of the individual or establishment in accordance with Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m).

9. In addition to room and board, does your home or facility ROUTINELY provide residents —
Please answer yes or no for each activity.

a. nursing or medical care?	023	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
b. supervision over medications that may be self-administered?	024	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
c. help with bathing?	025	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
d. help with dressing?	026	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
e. help with correspondence or shopping?	027	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
f. help with walking or getting about?	028	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
g. help with eating?	029	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
h. room and board ONLY?	030	1☐ Yes 2☐ No

10. Does your facility provide 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week supervision of its residents? 031 — 1☐ Yes 2☐ No

11. APPROXIMATELY how many persons who stayed last night in your home or facility, or long-term care unit if a hospital or retirement center, were —

a. residents whose care is contracted by the Veterans Administration? *(If VA facility, mark (X) box.)*	032	_____ Residents x☐ VA facility o☐ None
b. Black residents?	033	_____ Black residents o☐ None
c. residents of Hispanic origin or ancestry (e.g., Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc.)?	034	_____ Hispanic residents o☐ None

d. age 21 or less?	/036/ ____21 years or less O( )None
e. age 22 through 64?	/037/ ____22-64 years of age O( )None
f. age 65 or older?	/038/ ____65 years or older O( )None
g. Mentally retarded?	/039/ ____Mentally retarded O( )None

REMARKS

Section D RESPONDENT INFORMATION

035

Name of respondent	Title of respondent	Date completed

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS SURVEY.

Appendix III
Classifications and definitions

Types of homes

Nursing homes—A facility having 3 beds or more was classified as a nursing home if it was (1) certified as a skilled nursing facility, (2) certified as an intermediate care facility, (3) not certified, but licensed as a nursing home, (4) identified as a nursing care unit of a retirement center, or (5) determined to provide nursing or medical care and/or provide supervision over medications that may be self-administered.

Hospital-based facilities—A facility having 3 beds or more was classified as hospital-based if it (1) was identified as such by the Health Care Financing Administration, or (2) reported itself to be exclusively hospital-based on the ILTCP questionnaire.

Residential facilities—A facility having 3 beds or more was classified as residential if it (1) was not classified as a nursing home or hospital-based facility as described above, and (2) provided personal care or supervision to its residents, not just room and board (for example, help with bathing, dressing, eating, walking, shopping, or corresponding).

Characteristics of homes

Ownership—Ownership designates the type of organization that owns the home. Proprietary indicates control by an individual, partnership, or corporation. Nonprofit ownership would include ownership by a religious group or by a nonprofit corporation. Government ownership refers to homes operated under Federal, State, or local government auspices.

Resident—A resident is a person who was formally admitted to, but not discharged from, a nursing or related care home. All such persons who stayed in the home the night prior to the survey were included.

Occupancy rate—The occupancy rate is computed by dividing the number of residents by the total number of beds.

Certification—A skilled nursing facility (SNF) is certified under either Medicare (Title XVIII) or Medicaid (Title XIX) by the Social Security Administration and provides the most intensive nursing care available outside of a hospital.

An intermediate care facility (ICF) is certified under Medicaid (Title XIX) by the Social Security Administration and provides health-related services on a regular basis to Medicaid eligibles who do not require hospital or skilled nursing facility care, but who do require institutional care.

(NOTE: For purposes of this report, if a home was certified as both SNF and ICF, it was classified as an SNF).

Geographic regions and divisions—The U.S. Bureau of the Census groups the 50 States plus the District of Columbia into the following regions and divisions:

Northeast region—
- *New England division*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
- *Middle Atlantic division*—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

Midwest region—
- *East North Central division*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
- *West North Central division*—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

South region—
- *South Atlantic division*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
- *East South Central division*—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
- *West South Central division*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West region—
- *Mountain division*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
- *Pacific division*—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:1989-241-259:81009

Vital and Health Statistics
series descriptions